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MS APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
PATENT
2185-0452P

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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JAN 06 2004
PATE & TRADEMARK OFFICE
I re application of

Before the Board of Appeals

Tusyoshi KATAYAMA, et al.

Appeal No.:

Appl. No.: 09/604,763

Group: 1617

Filed: June 26, 2000

Examiner: L. Q. WELLS

Conf.: 3604

For: OIL MATERIALS COMPRISING DIMERDIOL ESTER
AND COSMETICS COMPRISING THE ESTER

APPEAL BRIEF TRANSMITTAL FORM

MS APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

January 6, 2004

Sir:

Transmitted herewith is an Appeal Brief (in triplicate) on behalf of the Appellants in connection with the above-identified application.

☐ The enclosed document is being transmitted via the Certificate of Mailing provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.8.

A Notice of Appeal was filed on October 6, 2003.

☐ Applicant claims small entity status in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.27

The fee has been calculated as shown below:

☒ Extension of time fee pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.17 and 1.136(a) - \$110.00.

☒ Fee for filing an Appeal Brief - \$330.00 (large entity).

☒ Check(s) in the amount of \$440.00 is(are) attached.

☐ Please charge Deposit Account No. 02-2448 in the amount of \$0.00. A triplicate copy of this sheet is attached.

Appl. No. 09/604,763

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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2185-0452P

Attachment(s)

(Rev. 11/04/03)

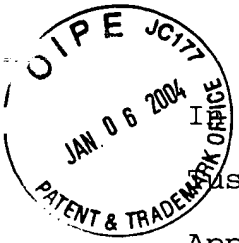
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PATENT
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Inter application of
Masuyoshi KATAYAMA, et al.

Before the Board of Appeals

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Application No. 09/604,763

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BRIEF ON BEHALF OF APPELLANTS

January 6, 2004

This Appeal Brief is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Appellants in connection with the above-identified application.

This is an Appeal from the Final Rejection of Claims 17-29 and 33 in the above-identified application, which claims were finally rejected in the Office Action dated June 4, 2003. The appealed claims 17-29 and 33 are set forth in Appendix A.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

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II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(2), there are no other appeals or interferences known to Appellants, the undersigned, or the Assignees that will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the present appeal.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 17-29 and 33 have been finally rejected by the Examiner in connection with the above-identified application. Claims 17-29 and 33 are set forth in the attached Appendix.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

A Request for Reconsideration was filed on September 4, 2003 in response to the Final Office Action dated June 4, 2003. This Request for Reconsideration, as well as all other amendments submitted, have been entered and fully considered by the Examiner.

Enclosed with the present response are 11 separate documents as listed in APPENDIX B. Also enclosed, as APPENDIX C, is a copy of *International Cosmetics Ingredient Dictionary*, 5th Edition, Vol. 1, pages 488-489, 521-522 (1993). The enclosed Documents were provided to the USPTO with Appellant's prior response of September 4, 2003.

The enclosed documents were originally provided to the USPTO to support Appellants position with regard to clarifying the

meaning of the term "dimer diol" which is used at column 4, line 49 of the Ansmann US 5,795,978 reference.

V. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a skin cosmetic or external skin agent comprising a dimerdiol ester of a monocarboxylic acid having 4 to 34 carbon atoms and/or a dimerdiol ester of a dicarboxylic acid, and wherein said dimerdiol is a dimerdiol produced by hydrogenating a dimer acid obtained by dimerization of an unsaturated fatty acid having 11 to 22 carbon atoms.

The specific dimerdiol ester of the present invention is a combination of a specific polyhydric alcohol and a specific fatty acid. Due to the specific dimerdiol ester, the present invention exhibits superior properties over cosmetics or external skin agents not containing the specific dimerdiol ester of the present invention. For example, the present invention has superior alkali hydrolysis resistance, stability, safety and superior feelings of use.

VI. ISSUES

1. With respect to claims 17-20, 22-29 and 33, whether the same are obvious over Ansmann US 5,795,978 (Ansmann '978) in view of Akrongold US 3,846,550 (Akrongold '550)?

2. With respect to claim 21, whether the same is obvious over Ansmann US 5,795,978 (Ansmann '978) in view of Akrongold US 3,846,550 (Akrongold '550) and further in view of Bernhardt US 4,788,054 (Bernhardt '054)?

VII. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

It is submitted that the presently appealed claims should be considered in two groups.

Group I - claims 17-20, 22-29 and 33; and

Group II - claim 21.

The above grouping is required since claim 21 is the only claim under appeal that the USPTO is utilizing the secondary reference of Bernhardt US 4,788,054 against. As such, it is entirely possible for the Honorable Board Members to determine that the Examiner's outstanding rejection of claim 21 is not sustainable, even if it finds otherwise with respect to the remaining claims on appeal.

VIII. APPELLANTS' ARGUMENTS

1. With respect to claims 17-20, 22-29 and 33, whether the same are obvious over Ansmann US 5,795,978 (Ansmann '978) in view of Akrongold US 3,846,550 (Akrongold '550).

Distinctions Over Ansmann '978

Ansmann '978 discloses emulsifiers, which are suitable for production of emulsions of the oil in water type. Ansmann '978 merely mentions that esters of linear and/or branched fatty acids

with polyhydric alcohols, such as "dimer diol" or "trimer diol" are examples of many suitable oils.

Appellants submit that "dimer diol" and "trimer diol" discussed at column 4, line 49 of Ansmann '978 are different compounds from "dimerdiol" as used in the present invention, because Ansmann '978 defines "dimerdiol" and "trimertriol" in its column 3, lines 14-17 as compounds containing 18 to 36 or 18 to 54 carbon atoms obtained from the oligomerization and subsequent hydrogenation of unsaturated fatty acids. Appellants emphasize that "dimerdiol" as used in the present invention is as different a compound from the "dimer diol" discussed at column 4, line 49 of Ansmann '978, as is the related compound "dimerdiol" discussed at column 3, lines 14-17 of Ansmann '978. The dimer diol used in the cited art of Ansmann '978 is merely disclosed as belonging to polyols and there is no suggestion that it is related to a dimerdiol of the instant invention. Moreover, it appears that a "dimer diol" as used in Ansmann is represented by the formula HO-Ar-O-Ar-OH , wherein Ar is ethylene.

Upon review of Table 1 attached hereto (see Appendix B), and a review of the patents 1-8 listed thereon, which resulted from a patent database search of the terms "dimer diol" and "trimer diol", the Honorable Board members will see that in each of the patents 1-8 "dimer diol" is mentioned in a paragraph formulated in much the same way as it occurs in Ansmann '978, along with the term "trimer diol". Thus, it is not merely a typographical error that allows Ansmann '978 to use "dimerdiol" at column 3 thereof,

lines 15-17, and simultaneously the chemically distinct term "dimer diol" at column 4, line 49. Instead it is a purposeful use of two distinct terms to refer to two distinct chemical entities.

Similarly, in the patents 10-11 listed in Table 1 (see Appendix B), the terms "dimer diol" and "trimer diol" are disclosed, and are polysiloxanes and oligomers of terephthalic acid ester. In view of these disclosures in the patents 1-8 and 10-11 of Table 1, it is increasingly clear that the Ansmann '978 disclosure at column 4, line 49 in no way teaches or provides for the use of an acid ester of a dimerdiol, as is required in the instant invention.

As further examples of dimer diols (and trimer diols), Appellants also wish to bring the Honorable Board's attention to the following enclosed reference ***International Cosmetics Ingredient Dictionary, 5th Edition, Vol. 1 (1993)***, issued by the CTFA (see Appendix C). In the reference, *PEG-2 stearate*, *PEG-3 stearate*, *PEG-2 distearate* and *PEG-3 distearate* are disclosed. **PEG-2** is a typical dimer diol used in the cosmetic industry, while **PEG-3** is a typical trimer diol used in the cosmetic industry.

Thus, while a "dimer diol" as used in Ansmann is known for uses in cosmetics, it is not equal to or equivalent to a "dimerdiol" of the present invention.

Ansmann '978 also fails to disclose any specific compounds that are esters of linear and/or branched fatty acids with

polyhydric alcohols, such as esters of "dimer diol". Ansmann '978 additionally fails to disclose esters of dimerdiols, even if *arguendo*, it may generically disclose or suggest a dimerdiol at column 3, lines 15-17 (*as mentioned above*). Accordingly, upon a review of the disclosure of Ansmann '978 at column 3, lines 15-17 and column 4, line 49, the only material fact that Ansmann '978 fairly teaches is that a "dimer diol" is not identical to a "dimerdiol".

The USPTO has previously relied on Ansmann '978 for disclosing an emulsifier used in the production of cosmetic formulations. However, Appellants submit that Ansmann '978 does not disclose a dimer acid. Ansmann '978 discloses an emulsifier that is a mixture of alkyl and/or alkenyl oligoglycoside and fatty alcohols. The emulsifier is not a fatty acid ester and has no relation to a dimerdiol ester. Moreover, the oil in Ansmann '978 is an oil constituting an o/w type emulsion (*see column 4, lines 39-40*) and not an emulsifier (*as previously suggested by the Examiner*).

Ansmann '978 discloses at column 3 under the heading of "Commercial Applications" that:

"[t]he emulsifiers according to the invention enable stable o/w emulsions to be produced. In contrast to known emulsifiers, which have a higher fatty alcohol content and a lower glucoside content, highly viscous creams, for example may even be produced with low wax concentrations which results in a significant improvement in the sensorial properties of the product."

Ansmann '978 notes that the improvement in the sensorial properties is attributable to the emulsifier and not the use of oil alone. From this passage one of ordinary skill in the art would know that the oils disclosed at column 4, lines 39-56 would not produce the improved sensorial properties alone. The improvement is achieved when the oil is used in conjunction with the emulsifier.

Distinctions Over Akrongold '550

Akrongold '550 discloses a cosmetic skin powder containing urea, an oil phase and an inorganic pigment. The oil is disclosed as being acids and alcohols containing 5 to 52 carbon atoms. Specifically disclosed oils are esters of fatty acids as a genus, and limited numbers of fatty acid esters including isopropyl myristate and hexadecyl stearate. These specific examples are outside the scope of the esters of the present invention. Moreover, since the disclosure of Akrongold '550 fails to disclose or suggest polyhydric alcohols, it also fails to teach or suggest to those of ordinary skill in the art the dimerdiol esters of the present invention.

As such, Appellants submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to replace the alcohol moieties of the esters of fatty acids disclosed in Akrongold '550 at column 1, lines 56-61 with dimerdiol to arrive at a cosmetic composition.

Distinctions Over the Combination of References

There are no teachings or suggestions to make the instantly claimed combination in the cited art of Ansmann '978 and Akrongold '550, and no reasonable expectation for success is provided in the references for doing so. (*In re Vaeck*, see MPEP § 2143, p. 2100-125). Likewise, there is no motivation in the cited art to combine these two references. Without such motivation to combine, a rejection based on *prima facie* obviousness is improper. The level of skill in the art cannot be relied upon to provide a suggestion to combine the references. (*In re Rouffet, Al-Site Corp. v. VSI Int'l Inc.*, See MPEP 2143.01) In fact Ansmann '978 does not teach the esters of the instant invention, or provide any motivation, nor any suggestion to combine the references, contrary to the USPTO's prior assertions. The same can also be said of Akrongold '550, which does not teach the esters of the presently claimed invention, or provide any motivation or suggestion to combine the references in a fashion that might arrive at the invention as claimed.

Ansmann '978 discloses esters of fatty acids with polyhydric alcohols, such as dimer diol or trimer diol along with a laundry list of other esters of fatty acids. However, Ansmann '978 does not disclose or suggest using the dimerdiol ester in a cosmetic as opposed to the other fatty acids disclosed.

Pursuant to *In re Baird*, 29 USPQ2d 1550 (Fed. Cir. 1994), the disclosure of a laundry list of esters of fatty acids that also includes the Appellants dimerdiol does not *per se* render the instant invention obvious. Ansmann '978 lists and discloses under the heading "Oils" at column 4 several generic esters of fatty acids, included in the list are "dimer diols" and "trimer diols".

A complete reading of Ansmann '978 does not motivate one to use a "dimerdiol" in a cosmetic. In fact, in the examples of Ansmann '978 triglycerides based on C₆-C₁₀ fatty acids are used.

Moreover, while the USPTO Examiner has cited Ansmann '978 for "dimer diol" or "trimer diol", col. 4, lines 39 to 56 thereof discloses many kinds of oil materials. There is no particular attention or treatment of dimerdiol ester. In fact, as noted at col. 4, line 5, sensorial properties are not properties associated with oil materials including a dimerdiol ester. As such, Ansmann '978 seems to actually teach away from the use of dimerdiol esters in cosmetics. Ansmann '978 is more concerned with triglycerides based on C₆-C₁₀ fatty acid. The dimerdiol ester of the instant invention has superior properties over the triglycerides based on C₆-C₁₀ fatty acid. See Comparative Example 2 in the specification where glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate is among the triglycerides based on C₆-C₁₀ fatty acid and the table on page 41 in the specification. Also see Comparative Example 3 data in the instant specification where triglycerides are used instead of the claimed dimerdiol.

As such, Appellants submit that Ansmann '978 does not motivate one of ordinary skill in the art to pick Appellants dimerdiol, and provides no teaching to use the specific dimerdiol in a cosmetic as with the present invention.

Again, relying on *In re Baird, supra*, a claim is not *per se* obvious when a component of the present invention is disclosed in a genus and there is no motivation to pick out the specific species from amongst the many members of the genus. Moreover, the specific fatty acids to be combined with the dimerdiols must also be selected from the list to arrive at the present invention.

The USPTO Examiner has also relied on Akrongold '550 for disclosing esters of fatty acids as oils contained in cosmetic skin powder. However, Akrongold '550 also discloses many other materials such as fatty acids, fatty alcohols and other oils. (See, Column 1, line 49 to Column 2, line 4.) Akrongold '550 neither discloses nor suggests the superiority of the esters of fatty acids as compared to the other oils disclosed in Column 1, line 49 to Column 2, line 4. The dimerdiol ester of the present invention, a kind of ester of fatty acids, exhibits higher effects than the other oil materials disclosed in Akrongold '550. For example, Caster oil is disclosed at line 64. See Comparative Example 18 and Comparative Example 6, along with the Table at page 44 of the specification where Caster oil is used in Comparative Example 6.

Likewise in Akrongold '550, esters of fatty acids are disclosed in column 1, lines 57-61. However, the esters of Akrongold '550 are used as oils and not as emulsions in combination with urea to produce a powder product. In contrast, the esters in Ansmann '978 are used as oils for emulsion with water to produce an o/w emulsion.

Further, the cosmetic composition of Ansmann '978 is completely different from the cosmetic of Akrongold '550. The number of carbon atoms is different in the different compositions. For this additional reason, Ansmann '978 cannot be combined with Akrongold '550 to arrive at the present invention.

At column 4, lines 3-5 Ansmann '978 discloses that the product may be produced with low wax concentrations, which results in a significant improvement in the sensorial properties of the product. On the other hand, Akrongold '550 discloses at column 1, lines 24-37 the use of oils to improve appearance properties by changing a rough discontinuous powder film with an artificial appearance to continuous film having a natural appearance. The improved sensorial properties in Ansmann '978 are caused by a highly viscous cream, which is produced by a low wax concentration. Meaning, the improved properties are not caused by the effects of oils.

Upon review of the entire references and all the contrary teachings, it is clear that the primary and secondary references are in conflict and that one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine the references due to the abundance

of contrary teachings found within the references. These conflicts and contrary teachings also exemplifies why the references cannot be properly combined to render the instant invention as claimed unpatentable.

The specific dimerdiol ester of the present invention must be selected from various kinds of known oil materials. However, none of the cited references, Ansmann '978, or Akrongold '550, discloses or suggests the superiority of the dimerdiol used in the present invention for cosmetics. Moreover, none of the cited references discloses or suggests superiority of the specific carboxylic acid of the instant invention for use in cosmetics.

Appellants also submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to arrive at the instant invention from the teachings of Akrongold '550 in combination with Ansmann '978 since the superiority of esters of fatty acids and of the fatty acid used for producing the esters is not disclosed or suggested. The significance of the present invention is in the dimerdiol ester of a specific carboxylic acid. This dimerdiol ester is very specific from among many known oil materials. For example, the dimerdiol ester used in the present invention exhibits higher effects than the other oil materials.

Appellants further contend that the USPTO Examiner has been using impermissible hindsight to reconstruct the present invention. The Examiner merely relies on Appellants' own teachings to form the obviousness rejection. Neither reference suggests combining the references in a manner that might arrive

at the present invention. Such hindsight reconstruction is impermissible according to MPEP § 2141 and *In re Deminski*, 796 F.2d 436, 443 230 USPQ 313, 316 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Accordingly, Appellants submit that the combination of Ansmann '978 and Akrongold '550 does not disclose or suggest all the limitations of the present invention. As such, no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established as one of ordinary skill in the art would not be able to arrive at the present invention from the combination of references.

For the foregoing reasons, Appellants submit that the instant invention recited in claims 17-20, 22-29 and 33, is distinguishable over the combination of teachings. As such, the rejection is not sustainable and must be reversed.

2. With respect to claim 21, whether the same is obvious over Ansmann US 5,795,978 (Ansmann '978) in view of Akrongold US 3,846,550 (Akrongold '550) and further in view of Bernhardt US 4,788,054 (Bernhardt '054).

As to the USPTO's rejection of claim 21 as obvious over Ansmann '978 in view of Akrongold '550 in view of Bernhardt '054, Appellants first rely on the arguments above regarding the failure of Ansmann '978 and Akrongold '550 to disclose or suggest all the elements of the present invention and the Examiner's use of impermissible hindsight.

Appellants submit that Bernhardt '054 discloses a sunscreen containing cosmetic oil, such as fatty acid esters. Bernhardt '054 discloses at column 7, lines 4-12, esters that are esters of fatty acids with at least one hydroxyl group containing compound 1 mono- di- and tri- alkanols, each containing less than 7 carbon atoms per molecule, such as mixed glycerides, vegetable oils, isopropyl palmitate and isopropylmyristate. However, these esters are also outside the scope of the esters of the present invention. Thus, while Bernhardt et al. may also teach rosin, its disclosure when combined with the remaining cited art references does not cure the above noted deficiencies of Ansmann '978 and Akrongold '550. As such, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be able to arrive at the present invention from the combination of references. Thus, the rejection should be withdrawn.

For the foregoing reasons, Appellants submit that the instant invention recited in claim 21, is distinguishable over the combination of teachings. As such, the rejection is not sustainable and must be reversed.

IX. CONCLUSION

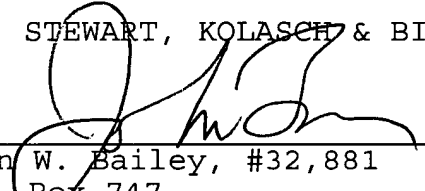
Based on the above considerations, favorable action by the Honorable Board members is earnestly and respectfully requested.

The required Appeal Brief Fee in the amount of **\$330.00** is attached hereto.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attachment: Appendix A - Claims Appealed
Appendix B - Table 1 with eleven (11) US Patents
Appendix C - International Cosmetics Ingredient Dictionary

APPENDIX A

CLAIMS APPEALED

17. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 29, wherein the amount of the dimerdiol ester is 0.1-50% by weight in the cosmetic or external agent.

18. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 33, wherein the dimerdiol ester is of a monocarboxylic acid having 10 to 32 carbon atoms.

19. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 18, wherein the monocarboxylic acid comprises a branched fatty acid.

20. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 18, wherein the monocarboxylic acid comprises a linear unsaturated fatty acid having 10 to 32 carbon atoms.

21. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 18, wherein the monocarboxylic acid comprises a rosin or a hydrogenated rosin.

22. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 29, wherein the dimerdiol ester is of a dicarboxylic acid.

23. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 22, wherein the dicarboxylic acid comprises an acid represented by the following structural formula 3:



wherein n is an integer from 1 to 16.

24. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 22, wherein the dicarboxylic acid comprises a dimer acid.

25. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 22, wherein the dimerdiol ester is obtained by an esterification reaction of a dimerdiol with a dicarboxylic acid wherein the charging ratio is from 0.2 to 1.2 mol in terms of the molar amount of a dicarboxylic acid based on the average molecular weight calculated from its acid value per 1 mol of a dimerdiol based on the average molecular weight calculated from its hydroxyl value.

26. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 22, wherein the weight-average molecular weight of the dimerdiol ester is from 4000 to 12000.

27. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 29, which further comprises an antioxidant.

28. The cosmetic or an external agent according to claim 27, wherein the antioxidant is vitamin E.

29. A cosmetic or an external agent comprising a dimerdiol ester of a monocarboxylic acid having 10 to 32 carbon atoms and/or a dimerdiol ester of a dicarboxylic acid.

33. A cosmetic or an external agent comprising a dimerdiol ester of a monocarboxylic acid selected from the group consisting of:

- i) linear saturated acids having 4 to 34 carbon atoms,
- ii) branched fatty acids having 4 to 34 carbon atoms,
- iii) linear unsaturated acids having 10 to 32 carbon atoms,
- iv) hydroxy acids having 4 to 34 carbon atoms and
- v) cyclic acids having 4 to 34 carbon atoms, selected from the group consisting of cyclohexanoic acid, hydrogenated rosin, rosin, abietic acid, hydrogenated abietic acid, benzoic acid, p-oxybenzoic acid, p-aminobenzoic acid, salicylic acid, gallic acid, pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid and nicotinic acid; and/or a dimerdiol ester of a dicarboxylic acid, and

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wherein said dimerdiol is a dimerdiol produced by hydrogenating a dimer acid obtained by dimerization of an unsaturated fatty acid having 11 to 22 carbon atoms.

APPENDIX B

Table 1

No.	USP	Patent Database Search Results: "dimer diol" AND "trimer diol" in 1976 to present	Assignee/(Inventor)	Ansmann is included as an Inventor or not.	Location of citation
1	US6264961	Oil-water emulsifiers	Henkel A	yes	col 6, 1.13-24
2	US6235702	Aqueous nacreous lustre concentrate	Henkel A	yes	col 6, 1.17-28
3	US6033652	Hair-treatment formulations	Henkel A	yes	col 4, 1.39-54 col. 5, 1.28-39
4	US5981452	Syndet soaps comprising alkyl and/or alkenyl oligoglycosides	Henkel A	no	col.4, 1.25-36
5	US5962663	Cationic biopolymers	Henkel A	no	col.5, 1.50-61
6	US5939081	Esters of alkyl and/or alkenyl oligoglycosides with fatty acids	Henkel A	yes	col.3, 1.62-col.4 1. 6
7	US5888487	Low-viscosity opacifier concentrates	Henkel A	yes	col.5, 1.31-44
8	US5880299	Esterquats	Henkel B	no	c.ol.5, 1.45-56
9	US5795978	Emulsifiers	Henkel A	yes	
10	US5576408	Process for preparing low molecular weight organosiloxane terminated with silanol group	Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.	no	Col. 1, 1.14-28, Col. 2, 1.10-19, Col. 7, 1.28-54
11	US5231161	Method for preparation of macrocyclic poly(alkylene dicarboxylate) oligomers from bis(hydroxyalkyl) dicarboxylates	General Electric Company	no	Col. 5, 1.6-16, Col. 5, 1.59-65

Assignee: Henkel A: Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien

Assignee: Henkel B: Henkel Corporation